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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2498



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6 October 1981

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OIL PRODUCTION COMPLEX UNDER CONSTRUCTION

AB231303 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0946 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 22 Sep (ANGOP)--In its latest issue, the NOVEMBRO magazine published an article on the project for the construction of a major oil production complex on the island of Kwanda, situated about 5 kilometers from the town of Soyo in the Province of Zaire.

The building of this new industrial town emerges from the need to establish a series of infrastructures capable of adequately supporting the activities of oil concessions one, two, three and four. The project, estimated at 900 million kwanzas was sponsored by the Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL).

The future Kwanda complex will have housing units for workers, shops and offices. Until the end of this year, the island will have a 200 meter pier while the Pululu Canal is being dredged 6 meters deep to make it navigable for larger boats.

The port zone extends over a vast industrial area where shops, offices and pipe racks (areas for the storage of pipes used for oil derricks are to be built in the next few months.

A firm of contractors has already begun to asphalt the 25 kilometers of streets that will pass through the most densely populated area of Soyo beginning from the Kwanda base up to the onshore Panagala oil field passing through the Quinquena terminal built since independence to improve the storage and flow of the crude oil intended for export.

The project further provides for a series of infrastructures for the residential area which includes green areas, external lighting, central telephone and a sewage system.

The construction of the complex is the tangible result of the rational exploration of oil, one of the most promising resources of the People's Republic of Angola.

CSO: 4728/1

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES GRADUATION CEREMONIES DESCRIBED

Course-End Awards

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Last Saturday, 574 students of the Public Security Forces' 1980-1981 Class received their fourrageres in the public square of the city of Ouldah, after an endurance march of 3 days and 3 nights and after 4 months of common rank-and-file training.

The fourragere awards ceremony was chaired by Lt Col Richard Rodriguez, chief of staff of the National Defense Forces, representing the chief of state, our great comrade in struggle, Col Mathieu Kerekou, chief of state, major general of the Benin People's Armed Forces [FAP], president of the republic.

During the ceremony Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez was surrounded by political-administrative and military authorities of the Ouldah rural district.

In his speech at the course's end, Comrade Rodriguez emphasized the profound significance of the ceremony by defining the different elements composing it, before offering good advice to the young recruits who are becoming full-fledged members of the FAP.

Rodriguez: Discipline Key to FAP

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts of speech by Lt Col Richard Rodriguez to 1980-1981 Class of Public Security Forces, in Ouldah on 29 August 1981]

✓ Comrade young recruits, student-agents of the 1980-1981 Class of the Public Security Forces, your large contingent, destined exclusively for the second component of our People's Armed Forces, is the first of its kind since the establishment of the FAP.

This is tangible proof of the praiseworthy work being done by our party and our revolutionary state to strengthen the security of our activist people at a time when imperialism and its men are perfecting daily their diabolical sabotage methods in all sectors of the independent states of our beautiful and rich continent: Africa.



With your upcoming assignment to four corps of our Public Security Forces, we have legitimate aspirations with respect to the new elan which you are bringing to the actions of agents of this corps in the field.

We should also like to make an emotional and activist appeal to you to avoid any retrograde and antisocial actions in which a sizable number of your elders are still indulging themselves.

Activists and activists in uniform of the Benin People's Armed Forces, we wish to take this opportunity to remind you that freely accepted iron discipline, which is in effect in our ranks, is not synonymous with eclecticism, that is, discipline a la carte. Military discipline is monolithic; it is enforced entirely in the name of the common interest. Every member of the People's Armed Forces has the high responsibility of consolidating discipline daily through just and revolutionary principles.

That is why we want to warn you against the irresponsible and reactionary behavior which has been observed for some time among some of our comrades in arms who, to hide their inabilities and lack of determination to faithfully serve the people of Benin, are entrenching themselves behind the quibbling which maintains that the principles governing military life are passe.

Once again we want to stress that discipline is the principal force of every army and that it is, therefore, important for every man in uniform, no matter what his rank, to conform to it with a view to the diligent execution of the watchwords of our party and our revolutionary state.

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CSO: 4719/413

BENIN

COURT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED AS COUNCIL SESSION CLOSES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 3 Sep 81 p 6

[Excerpts] During its closing session, the National Executive Council, in accordance with a decision by the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and advice of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Committee, made the following appointments:

To the Central People's Tribunal:

President of the Judicial Chamber: Comrade Maurille Codjia  
Professional Judge of the Judicial Chamber: Comrade Elisabeth Poignon, nee Ekoue  
President of the Administrative Chamber: Comrade Alexandre Paraiso  
Professional Judge of the Administrative Chamber: Comrade Pierre Assogba Abalo  
President of the Chamber of Accounts: Comrade Paul Awanou Agossavi  
Professional Judges of the Chamber of Accounts: Comrades Amoussa Madjebe and Henri Aime Houssou;

To the Central People's Office of the Public Prosecutor:

Assistant Public Prosecutor of the Judicial Section: Comrade Pierre Ehoumi  
Assistant Public Prosecutor of the Administrative Section: Comrade Pierre Comlan Ahlinvi.

Ready for the Revolution!

The struggle continues.

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CSO: 4719/413

NIGERIAN ARMS DEALER REPORTED ARRESTED

Kaduna: NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text]

A NIGERIAN gun runner has been arrested by Camerounian security forces for attempting to import a large consignment of guns into Nigeria through Cameroun borders.

The man described as a regular arms dealer was caught by Camerounian security men at Douala with about 200 automatic guns worth over 500,000 Naira while attempting to board a Cameroun Airlines flight.

Competent police sources last weekend told the New Nigerian that the man whose name the police was withholding for security reasons imported the guns from Paris in France and wanted to pass through Cameroun borders to bring the arms into Nigeria.

The sources further disclosed that the man who resides in Enugu in Anambra State had concealed the

arms in crates and marked them general goods but his luck ran out when security men accosted him and ordered that the crates be searched.

When the crates were searched, it was understood, the guns were discovered.

It was further learnt that during interrogation, the man was said to have confessed to the security men that he had been a regular arms dealer across Cameroun borders.

He was also quoted as having told the security men that this year alone, he had successfully

imported two separate consignments of arms from France and they were taken across Cameroun borders to Nigeria.

Meanwhile, the man is still being detained in Douala by Cameroun authority.

The matter was first reported to the Nigerian Consulate in Douala and later reported to Nigeria Police for action.

It was learnt over the weekend that men from the section of the International Police Organisation (Interpol) from Nigeria had left Nigeria for Douala and would take a close look at the matter.

PRESIDENT: COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS WORSE THAN SAHEL

PM211331 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 7

["J.C.P." report: "Even the Sahel's Problems Are Not as Serious as Ours, Mr Aristides Pereira Tells Us"]

[Text] It is usually just during a chance stopover that the great of this world, like U.S. Vice President Mondale in July [as published], visit Praia, on the Cape Verde archipelago.

Five hundred kilometers west of Dakar, between a fiery sun and earth devoid of water and resources, 300,000 inhabitants vegetate on some 10 islands and islets. The fact that the Cape Verde diaspora--in the United States, Senegal and Brazil--numbers more than 400,000 people says a great deal about a poverty which is still being neglected. "You have to visit the country to realize that even the Sahel does not have such serious problems as ours," Mr Aristides Pereira remarked with more sadness than bitterness.

The Cape Verde president, who had come to take part in the UN conference on the least developed countries, received us in the rooms of the Crillon Hotel, decorated with stuccowork against an opal background, which had been given to him and in which he seemed isolated and lonely, like his country. He delivered a very dignified speech at the UNESCO palace and takes Africa's misfortunes patiently. "This conference," he said, "will obviously not solve our problems but it will nonetheless have positive results."

Mr Pereira, who was formerly a "freedom fighter" during the Portuguese colonial period, does not doubt the "sincerity" of the new French leaders and thinks they are "prepared to keep their promises and implement their program." As regards the black continent, he trusts their "realistic assessment." What about a different French policy for Africa? "It is possible," he said, "at least, in our case, in our relations with Paris, but as far as the rest is concerned, it will be difficult to change things initially."

In saying this he was thinking in particular of the Central African Republic, where the recent "coup d'etat" merely constitutes, in his view, "the follow-on to what existed previously." "Institutional shortcomings must be taken into account. There are very few African countries in which the institutions are established and respected," he said.

Mr Pereira, who is 55 years old and tends to stand out from his peers as "the decent man of Africa," might have thought 6 years ago, that the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde heralded a more promising future. Indeed the African party for the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the two states' Joint Liberation Movement, of which he was a founder-member, seemed to be one of the most motivated and best-structured in Black Africa. The overthrow of Mr Luis Cabral in Bissau in November 1980 sealed the divorce between the "fraternal" mainland and island countries. That destroyed a few more of Mr Pereira's illusions. Is Africa doomed to fragmentation inherited from colonization? He shrugged his shoulders and smiled, but did not dispute this scarcely optimistic remark.

CSO: 4719/2

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

REPORTS SAY DACKO POISONED, GAVE UP POWER

AB211330 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, 21 Sep (AFP)--David Dacko was criminally poisoned a few weeks before he left the presidency of Central African Republic at the first of this month, informed sources in this nearby state said today. The sources said Mr Dacko was in Zaire, after a short visit to Congo, when he went into a comatose state for half an hour. The sources said blood tests later showed signs he had been poisoned. The circumstances in which he was given the substance, and its nature, were not known to the Libreville sources.

They said the 51-year-old Mr Dacko, who suffers from hypertension, was shocked and frightened, and decided to turn over the government to the military as soon as he returned to Bangui. An envoy was sent to Libreville to inform the Gabonese authorities.

Gen Andre Kolingba, the armed forces commander, announced 1 September that he had taken power in a coup that most observers now believe to have been a voluntary resignation by Mr Dacko.

Had Mr Dacko died, Premier Simon Narcisse Bozanga would under the constitution have taken his place. Mr Bozanga (?had become unpopular) with the Central African opposition, and sources in Bangui said Mr Dacko feared an explosion if his premier stepped up to the presidency.

Mr Dacko, who had been in office since the French-backed coup against Emperor Bokassa 2 years ago, has said he will go to Europe for medical care.

CSO: 4700/5



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### REPORT ON POST-COUP POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, MILITARY SITUATION

#### Economic Situation

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] The Central African minister of planning, bearing a message from general Kolingba, was received at Libreville, Wednesday 9 September, by the president of Bongo. At the conclusion of that meeting he stated that the new Bangui government intended to "bring a special effort to bear on socio-economic problems" which seem to be especially acute, as our special correspondent reports below.

Bangui. "The military government has 2 months to take action" a European expert told us while referring to the very considerable economic and financial difficulties facing general Kolingba and his comrades-in-arms of the Military Committee for National Recovery.

The Central African military officials are realists, and they run the risk of entering, in their turn, into conflict with a particularly aggressive opposition. The ousting of Bokassa from the political scene 2 years ago has not ended the deterioration of the economy.

A few figures illustrate the catastrophic situation. National income, calculated in constant francs, declined by 3 percent per year from 1977 to 1981. This percentage is expected to increase in 1982. Although the 1981 budget forecast an increase of 3 percent in real growth for that year, it will be a minus 5 percent. For fiscal receipts, disastrous results are anticipated instead of the forecasted 22 percent rate of increase. The rate of inflation has increased more than the receipts themselves. This year the budgetary deficit, fixed at 7 million CFA francs, will no doubt exceed 11.5 billion. To this should be added excess expenditures of about one billion...

The heavy liabilities inherited from Bokassa cannot explain or justify everything. Agricultural and mineral production either remain stationary or are decreasing. Central Africa produces and exports less cotton (20,000 tons forecast, against 27,000 tons under Bokassa) and less coffee (8000 tons instead of 12,000). Chronic disaffection for agricultural work, and Mr Ange Patasse's campaign against cotton cultivation, considered the same as the forced labor of the colonial period, have disastrous effects. Poor climatic conditions and the instability of world markets discourage producers.

Foreign investors' loss of confidence handicaps the development of a country receiving insufficient, poorly allocated, and partially wasted foreign aid. The way France doles out its assistance is not unconnected with a stagnation whose persistence could be as fatal to general Kolingba as to his predecessor. However, the international financial experts are definite: "To start up the Central African economic machine again requires an urgent contribution of 10 billion francs CFA in ready cash in Bangui." Obviously neither France, nor the International Monetary Fund, nor anyone, is ready to grant such a sum at once to the Central African leaders, either military or civilian. France's aid, under the single heading of Assistance and Cooperation Funds (FAC) tripled between 1978 and 1980, but only went from 1 to 3 billion francs CFA.

#### Political Situation

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Bangui. One week after the pseudo coup d'etat in Bangui, at a time when the Central African capital is experiencing a political truce which will perhaps be of short duration, some preliminary lessons from this new palace revolution can by now be learned. All the Central African political parties, including the Democratic Central African Union (governmental), were systematically kept at a distance from the operation, conducted in agreement between the former president Dacko and his chief of staff, army general Andre Kolingba. Neither Mr Henri Maidou's Republican Progress Party, nor Mr Francois Pehoua's GIRA [Independent Group for Reflection and Political Action] nor Mr Abel Goumba's Ubangi Democratic Front, nor Mr Ange Patasse's Liberation Movement of the Central African People, were consulted or kept informed. Moreover, the pseudo coup d'etat was directed against its chiefs, and particularly against Messrs Goumba and Patasse. So far as Mr Goumba is concerned, he has placed himself on the sidelines by once again extending his stay abroad. Mr Goumba was absent from Bangui during the recent developments, with the excuse that his personal safety was endangered, returning to his country only as of the beginning of last week. After having criticized for years those who left it up to France to settle the Central African question, he gives the impression of expecting the Socialist government to put him back in the saddle.

On the other hand Mr Ange Patasse has yet to have his final say, despite the fact that he failed to regain control of the movement headed by general Kolingba. Everyone still remembers his electoral success during the presidential election last March, when he reached second place with more than a third of the votes cast. The MLPC [Central African People's Liberation Movement] leader's supporters remain numerous in Bangui itself, where in all the populous quarters the people swear only by him. When he considers it opportune he will be able to secure the support of the people called "godobes," that is, the unemployed or idlers who are always ready to take to the streets because they are so poor they have nothing more to lose and constitute a mass that can be manoeuvred.

#### Economic Sabotage

Mr Patasse knows perfectly well what he intends to do despite an apparent inconsistency matched by an extravagant facade. Not anxious to have a showdown with the

army at a time when it is feeling its weight, he nevertheless is certain that time is on his side; so he waits, the more so since he controls other means of influence in addition to the Bangui "godobes." In the provinces, particularly in the whole region extending from north of the capital to the Chad frontier, among his brothers of the Sara race, but not only among them, he controls militants who are boycotting the established government. Thus it is that production for export, particularly cotton production, is in distinct decline throughout that zone because, in order to plunge the government into difficulty by increasing its economic problems, Mr Patasse gave strict orders to pull up all the cotton plants. The orders were generally followed.

But there is worse. In the ranks of the army, in the heart even of the military committee for national recovery, a few officers secretly sympathize with the man who, after having served as minister eleven times under the empire, continues to exercise a strong fascination on the impoverished people of the capital and on high school and student youth. No doubt it will be with the complicity of these officers that at the right moment Mr Patasse could be tempted to take over the authority that he was neither invited to assume nor share with the men placed in power by the former president Dacko.

#### Win Over The Church

Knowing that despite its internal differences the opposition continues to represent a coherent political force, general Kolingba gave priority interest to the forthcoming school and university term. His first official function was a long visit to the educational establishments of the capital, the places where the groundswell began that was to sweep away the empire. In the same way, wishing to win over the Church which remains an important political force, he and his whole government attended a solemn mass on Suncay celebrated by archbishop Joachim Ndayen in the Bangui cathedral. Finally, by going to kneel at the tomb of Barthelemy Boganda, founding president of the Central African republic, at Bobangui, he took care to present himself as the spiritual son of the latter, like all his predecessors.

However, if Mr David Dacko suffered the handicap of having returned to his country thanks to the help of French parachutists, at least he held the ace of having overthrown the imperial tyranny. General Kolingba only has working for him his own good will and desire to save Central Africa from chaos. In effect, he derives his legitimacy from a disqualified man, even if the latter retains a certain political cleverness, as witnessed, for example, by the conditions of his departure. In the last analysis the future of the Central African regime once again depends on France. But in Paris are they not farther than ever from making up their minds? Currently, that is what is most feared among general Kolingba's colleagues.

#### Military Situation

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Doctor Abel Goumba, president of the FPO-PT (Ubangi Patriotic Front-Worker Party), and who is currently staying in France, will return "in the next few days" to Bangui, where calm continues to reign one week after the coming to power of an army whose features our special correspondent sketches below.

Bangui. Since the independence of the Central African Republic, the national army had stood aside from political life. In fact, the first ousting of Mr Dacko during the even of Saint-Sylvestre in 1965 did not represent the army acting as such, but was the responsibility of Jean-Bedel Bokassa, a colonel at that time. Bokassa relied on the army because he had to create a climate of terror to impose his authority, and insisted that the army should be nothing more than a means of maintaining order and an element of show. Even today, although the military is in power, it is not a real junta that governs, unlike what is happening in Mali, for example. Mr Dacko stepped down for a man believed to dispose of stronger authority since, as chief of the general staff, he is in a position to call on the army.

Under the empire the army numbered 7,000 to 8,000 men and included numerous Mbakas, Bokassa's ethnic group. Since Bokassa ended military cooperation with France in 1974, the army has received practically no further training. Moreover, it was unable to carry out combat training or after dark exercises. Its role was limited to ceremonial displays, guard duties, and parades. The imperial guard, as such, was above all made up of contract soldiers incapable of carrying out maneuvers and, moreover, not intended for that. Many of these men are not listed on the army roles.

Currently, 3,800 men are on active duty, most of whom are infantrymen. There is nevertheless a signal corps, an engineering corps and a transport corps. The air force has 230 men, a few of whom are good mechanics and pilots. The land army is divided into three regiments, including one infantry regiment, mainly stationed in the bush-country, especially at the frontier regions. A reserve regiment includes all the technical companies, a headquarters and headquarters service company and... one for music. The Central African air force has only five light planes that are flight-ready. The navy was integrated into the rapid deployment forces as an amphibious company. There is a training center at Bouar-Ville where servicemen belong to French foreign assistance detachments, formerly "Barracuda," and there is a school for children reared by the army at Camp Kassai at Bangui.

The Central African army has no artillery and has very little heavy equipment except those that would be found in the infantry battalions in France: trucks, reconnaissance vehicles, 120 mm mortars. After having been supplied with Soviet equipment until 1979, the Central African soldier has been using material of French origin since the fall of the empire.

About 60 French servicemen, seconded to provide technical assistance, are in charge of training the new national army, under the supervision of a colonel who heads an office of military cooperation. The sorting out process is slow among the men who, apparently, stand European training better.

Among officers and NCO's there still are veterans from Indochina and Algeria. Seventy-six Central African officers were formerly NCO's in the French army, including general Kolingba himself who served as sergeant in the peacekeeping operations in the Cameroon in 1959 and 1960.

Pilots and mechanics were trained in the Soviet Union and Morocco. But the majority of the officers were trained either in Central Africa itself or in France. There are no graduates of St Cyr, nor any graduates of the Polytechnic School. However, there are numerous graduates of the Frejus training school for officers who are



citizens of overseas territories. Many general officers currently in power in French-speaking Black Africa came out of that school, including, besides general Kolingba himself, presidents Traore of Mali, Kountche of Niger, and Kerekou of Benin. In the current state of affairs the Central African army is one of the least trained in Central Africa--because it is in the process of being completely restructured. Moreover political schisms are beginning to appear. Some officers sympathize with Mr Patasse's MLPC (where there are several current ministers) or Mr Goumba's FPOPT.

To these cleavages are added ethnic revalries between the northern Saras (often supporters of Patasse), Yakomas (general Kolingba's ethnic group) and Mbakas (ethnic group of the former president Dacko).

9772

CSO: 4719/387

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC SERVICE TO HAVE REDUCTION IN FORCE

AB261249 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bangui, 26 Sep (AFP)--More than 500 people will be relieved of their posts in the CAR public service before January 1982. This was contained in a decree signed by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, Gen Andre Kolingba, and broadcast over Radio Bangui on Friday.

Two yardsticks will be used to determine those to be retired: Those who have completed 27 years of active service and are at least 55 years old.

The CAR minister for public service and social security, Brig Xavier Sylvestre Yagongo, explained on Saturday that the measure was aimed at making the administration more productive and dynamic. On one hand, Gen Yangongo stated, there are so many unproductive public servants and on the other hand, there are new people to be absorbed into the service. It is fundamental, he added, we are carrying out a weeding out exercise and an anticipated retirement process.

Those to be relieved also include public servants who are dubious, incapable, dishonest, drunkards and undesirable, the minister pointed out.

Austerity is one of General Kolingba's reasons for making this decision. As a matter of fact, 2/3 of the national budget is being spent on salaries. Adherence to the budget, necessitates a great effort to reduce the number of public servants.

As far as the military--army, gendarmerie and the presidential guard--is concerned, this exercise is already in practice. Its staff, which numbered 6,902 in November 1979, had been reduced to 5,000 by the end of February 1980. Military officials hope to bring this down to 4,000 by the end of 1981.

The number of CAR nationals in training abroad, as well as functionaries in the diplomatic service or in international organizations will also be reduced. The last plague threatening the CAR civil service is embezzlement of state funds, and General Kolingba also hopes to deal with that soon in order to ensure the appropriate conditions favorable for the country's true socioeconomic recovery.

CSO: 4719/24



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### BRIEFS

FPO LEADER'S PLANNED RETURN--Following the reports from our special correspondent Philippe Decraene (LE MONDE of 5 and 9 September) Doctor Abel Goumba, president of the Ubangi Patriotic Front--Workers Party, sent us the following clarification: I left Bangui take care of my family's return and to look into some administrative problems with the WHO. There is no question of an absence due to political developments in the Central African Republic. My well known past as a resistance fighter and rebel, from the very first after the death of Boganda 1 up to today, obviously rules out the possibility, referred to in the articles which have been challenged, of any fear on my part. I am not beholden to any foreign party, but this does not prevent normal relations with political groups defending the same views. I am beholden to the Central African Republic and certainly do not expect to be parachuted into my own country. Recent developments in the Central African Republic make no change whatsoever in the use of my time, which I devote to the defense of my country's and my party's interests. As a result I am getting ready to return to Bangui in the next few days to take up my position as professor at the medical faculty at Bangui. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep '81 p 3] 9772

CSO: 4719/387

## BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, who left for Ndjamena Saturday, 19 September, held a press conference in Paris Friday, 18 September, in which he accused Sudan of carrying out a military intervention in his country. "The regular Sudanese forces, supported by their Egyptian master," he stated in particular, "have attacked the Chadian forces in the eastern part of the country at Adre and Guedara." He described the fighting which took place in this region as "the result of a provocation" and asserted that Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces "have not existed since their collapse in Ndjamena." "As long as our country is threatened by Sudan and Egypt and until our integrated army has been formed, it would be very difficult for us to reject the friendly hand proffered by Libya, a fraternal neighboring country," he added. The Chadian head of state, turning to his meeting with President Mitterrand Thursday, expressed satisfaction at the "understanding" shown by Paris but did not specify the nature and extent of the aid expected from France. He indicated that the reinstallation of a French ambassador in Ndjamena had been accepted in principle. [Text] [PM231045 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/4

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### GROUPING OF OPPOSITION FORCES IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by "Th. M." from Madrid]

[Text] According to information received from exiles from Equatorial Guinea in Madrid, a grouping of this country's opposition forces is currently underway. A clandestine congress bringing together several important opposition leaders reportedly took place 2 and 3 August in the mainland part of Equatorial Guinea. According to these circles it ended in the formation of a revolutionary leadership council, chaired by Mr Oyono, who until the end of 1980 was the secretary of state for economy and for finance.

This organization reportedly received the support of various opposition groups, whose leaders are for the most part in exile, such as the two branches of ANRD (National Alliance for Democratic Restoration) and the Revolutionary Front of Equatorial Guinea. Reportedly, it also enjoys the support of several leaders who have remained inside the country.

This trend toward coalition is taking place when president Obiang is making promises of partial democratization. In a speech delivered at Bata on the occasion of the second anniversary of the fall of Macias Nguema, he referred to the possibility of organizing elections in the near future to create local councils. He also announced that during the third year of his term of office a referendum will be organized to present a new constitution to the population.

9772

CSO: 4719/387

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

**AGREEMENT WITH USSR**--A protocol and bilateral cooperation agreement in the field of sports was signed yesterday morning between the Equatorial Guinean department for youth and sports and the USSR committee for physical education and sports attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. [Excerpt] [Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 22 Sep 81]

**SPANISH AID SOUGHT**--Malabo, 21 Sep--Guinean head of state Teodoro Obiang told General Saenz de Santamaria [inspector general of Spanish National Police] today that Equatorial Guinea wants to halt Soviet influence by increasing the Spanish presence. This was confirmed by the general himself following a meeting lasting almost 2 hours with the Guinean head of state, 1 hour of which was spent alone with him. The meeting centered on the need for an efficient security and defense structure to guarantee the building of the state and the success of economic cooperation. This theory was explained by General Saenz de Santamaria, and Obiang agreed with its premises, though this does not mean, it is said in Malabo, that things will change quickly in Guinea. After that the Guinean president stressed his desire for a company of his country's army to be trained in Spain and subsequently to be responsible for the head of state's security, under the command of Spanish army officers and noncommissioned officers. This detachment would replace the Moroccans at present in the country, though no dates have been decided. [Text] [PM251231 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Sep 81 p 19]

**OPEC FUNDS TRADE DEFICIT**--Vienna, 22 Sep (OPECNA)--Equatorial Guinea (pop. 252,000) yesterday signed a U.S.\$1 million loan agreement with the Vienna-based OPEC Fund for International Development. A fund spokesman said that the interest-free loan would be used to help the country meet its balance of payment problem. The loan is repayable over 10 years including a 3-year grace period. Equatorial Guinea, located between Gabon and Cameroon on the West African coast, has no major industry and has to import foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals and chemical products. Its population subsists mainly on fishing and sawmilling. The country earns a little over \$12 million a year from exports of cocoa, coffee and timber. [Text] [LD231242 Vienna OPECNA in English 1439 GMT 22 Sep 81]

SPANISH DELEGATION RECEIVED--Yesterday morning, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state and government, His Excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, received in audience the Spanish delegation which arrived in our capital on Monday, led by Maj Gen Jose Antonio de Santamaria and comprising Lt Col Manuel Estrada, Lt Col [name indistinct], Maj [name indistinct] Cerbera, Maj Carlos [name indistinct] Martin, Major Jose de la Calle, Lt Cdr Jose Carlos Perez (Merenda), Maj Francisco Laguna and Vicente Fernandez Trelles, Spain's ambassador to Malabo. On the Equatorial Guinean side, those present were: Lt Col [name indistinct] MBA (Leana) of the armed forces in charge of defense matters; Capt Nestor Ndong MBA, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Defense; Capt (Melayo Membro), chief of staff; Maximiliano Ndogo, principal private secretary of the Ministry of Defense and the principal private secretary of [words indistinct]. The talks were centered on cooperation in military matters, in particular, and the agreements adopted by the two governments in other areas in general. [Text] [AB231046 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4748/1

## GAMBIA

### BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT TO GAMBIA--Tokyo, 23 Sep (AFP)--Japan is to grant the West African state of Gambia 260 million yen (about 1.13 million dollars) to buy rice from Thailand, the Foreign Ministry announced today. A ministry statement noted that Gambia, with a population of about 570,000, has been hit by continual drought. Last year Japan provided over nine million dollars to Gambia as a grant in aid to buy meat from the United States. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/17



## LIMANN URGES EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

AB250827 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] President Limann has said since real lasting political stability is contingent on second economic recovery and growth, his government has been working tirelessly to improve upon the country's present and future economic fortunes. The government, he said, has always looked at facts hard in the face before doing what it believes to be right or to be unavoidable in the present circumstances.

Dr Limann was speaking at a cocktail party at the castle in connection with the second anniversary of Third Republic. He declared the determination of his administration to closely monitor and scrutinize the internal parameters of the economy and will therefore instill discipline, efficiency and honesty into management of the public sector, economic agencies and enterprises. He warned that his government will not tolerate waste and wanton destruction or dissipation in the name of independence and noninterference in the running of organizations attempting to be states within the state.

Dr Limann said the government is taking bold and concrete steps to reverse the present appalling state of affairs in which Ghana, richly endowed, should look to other less richly endowed countries for bare necessities of life like food-stuff and clothes. He mentioned, in particular, attempts to improve upon the investment climate in the country to attract large doses of investment funds to put the natural resources to use. The president repeated that Ghana needs the understanding, cooperation and assistance of foreign friends since it is not alone in the world. He said the country has proved in the past few years that as a people, Ghanaians have more justification or pretext to continue shirking their civic duties, while expecting alms from others.

He therefore called on all Ghanaians and their foreign friends to redouble their efforts so far made. For greater productivity, the revival of the national economy and respect for the country, President Limann repeated that Ghanaians must consolidate and increasingly improve upon the practice of democratic way of life. He however pointed out that this demands tolerance, patience and respect for the views and beliefs of others, candidness and public spiritedness.

Present at the reception were members of the council of state, ministers, diplomats and officials of the PNP [People's National Party].

CSO: 4700/3

## PRESS DISCUSSES ANNIVERSARY OF THIRD REPUBLIC

AB240920 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] All the papers write on the second anniversary of the Third Republic. The DAILY GRAPHIC says in the exercise of the principles of democratic rule the relationship between the executive and legislature over the past year has been quite stormy. It (?asserts) that in the view of many Ghanaians who cherish democratic principles and strict adherence to the constitution, the wranglings which characterized the business of the two bodies augurs well for the country. But the GRAPHIC points out that this is not the main concern of the ordinary man; his main concern is food, shelter, health facilities and education for his children.

The paper admits that the Limann administration has been doing its best to rehabilitate the economy, but such forces as world inflation and empty coffers at the time the government took over office have made things difficult for the nation. The trade liberalization policy has succeeded in making goods available on the market but their high prices have made nonsense of the whole exercise. The GRAPHIC maintains that the past 2 years of the Limann administration have created investment opportunities for foreign capital through the national investment code.

In the public transportation sector, the paper says the impact of the tata buses is being felt as they are taking to the regions to supplement the efforts of private transport owners. The commissioning of the satellite earth station is another important landmark in the communication system.

It has been a year for the survival of Ghana's third attempt at democratic rule and in spite of the complex social economic problems, the experiment has survived in spite of the hard road, says the GRAPHIC.

The GHANAIAN TIMES is happy that the nation under the Limann administration is systematically regaining its lost prestige and the optimism expressed in official quarters on foreign investment is not based on any figment of imagination. It is real, but the paper does not think this means much to the ordinary man who finds the return to civilian rule rather disappointing. To him, civilian rule now means a license to a few rich traders to strangle the majority of the people. Simply put, says the TIMES, the anarchy in the internal trade is setting

an all-time record in the cost of living and the TIMES says this departure from social justice and the complete disregard for law and order give no credit to the government. It will amount to shirking responsibility on the part of the government if it should turn around blaming other agencies like the police or the courts for the present situation of lawlessness.

The free press says the Limann administration has deviated from the economic policies of the Nkrumah era which it has promised to continue. As of now, there is no question of ideological differences between the ruling party and the minority parties. On the industrial front, the past 2 years have witnessed high-handedness of the government which, according to the paper, has ruined the Black Star Line. As we enter the third year of constitutional rule, the free press urges the government to offer a sort of leadership which can reflect a ray of hope for people who have suffered for too long.

The shepherd is disappointed that the year of action declared by the Limann administration has failed to achieve any meaningful results. The short-term agricultural program aimed at increased food production has yet to produce any significant results. The roads are as bad as ever while trade malpractices are rampant. In the view of the shepherd, it is only the political scene that continues to see some action. Also, the government has succeeded in regaining the country's lost image. It appeals to the government to put to proper use the international confidence and goodwill which Ghana now enjoys.

CSO: 4700/3

## 'GHANAIAAN TIMES' COMMENTS ON ACP WITHDRAWAL FROM MINORITY PARTIES' MERGER

AB231053 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAAN TIMES comments on the decision of the Action Congress Party [ACP] to withdraw from the proposed merger of the minority parties. The paper expresses surprise at the decision since the ACP leadership had been among those who extolled the virtues of a merger. The TIMES recalls the comments by the ACP leader, Colonel Bernasko, on the merger recently. He is reported to have said, among other things, that the leaders of the minority parties exhibited good judgment and maturity for the survival of the democracy in the country during their negotiations for the merger. He even described the agreement on the merger as a wonderful achievement. The paper wonders whether it should now be assumed that the reasons which made the leaders do away with personal feelings and work as a team are no longer valid. It also wonders whether the ACP stands to make any political gains by withdrawing from the merger. In the view of the TIMES, the ACP's action might rightly or wrongly be interpreted as stemming rather from personal ambitions. For if the party finds nothing wrong in fielding Colonel Bernasko in the leadership race, the Popular Front Party also has every right to nominate its leader, Victor Owusu, whether he's controversial or not. The TIMES points out that the quality of a good leader is one who amply demonstrates his willingness to serve others at all times and, in the past, the ACP leader was not found wanting in this. It therefore seems strange that the ACP should now behave in such a way as to cast doubts about the intentions of its leader. Realistically, writes the TIMES, we cannot imagine the ACP growing into a national party capable of serving as an alternative to any ruling party of the day. At best it could be, as it has been since its formation, a localized party with a (?safety bait). There is also the need for a broader outlook, concludes the TIMES.

CSO: 4700/3

## BRIEFS

LIBYAN POLICY REVERSAL URGED--For the past 2 years the government has attempted to restore Ghana in her rightful place on the global scene. The president's goodwill visits to Europe and Africa and his participation in ECOWAS and OAU meetings have gone a long way to lift Ghana from the low level to which she had sunk on the international scene. Yet these positive moves have been marred by Ghana's stand against Libya and our decision not to participate in the OAU summit deliberations next year. Ghana's foreign image can be greatly enhanced if our position on Libya can be reversed and we also subscribe to the OAU decision not to participate in the next Olympics. [Commentary by Kofi Ampomah] [Excerpt] [AB241738 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81]

GASOLINE FOR DIPLOMATS--Diplomats and foreign registered vehicles that come to the country will pay for their petrol in foreign exchange when special coupons designed for them are completed. This was disclosed to newsmen in Accra by the minister of fuel and power, Wulff-Tagoe. He said some filling stations will be selected specially for the purpose so that the new exercise is not abused. Others will be selected in areas bordering neighboring countries. Wulff-Tagoe said until such arrangements are completed, diplomats and foreign registered vehicles should apply to his ministry for their rations coupons. [Text] [AB230853 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/3

## BRIEFS

USSR BASE REFUSED--Lisbon, 22 Sep (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau has refused naval facilities to the Soviet Union in the Geba River estuary, the Portuguese News Agency ANOP reported today, quoting diplomatic sources in Lisbon. The report said the Soviet Union had requested the facilities during Guinea-Bissau Defence Minister Paulo Correia's recent visit to Moscow to negotiate the purchase of military equipment. ANOP said that Moscow wanted to increase its influence in West Africa and secure naval facilities in the region which it had not had since Guinea President Sekou Toure closed Conakry to the Soviets in 1977. Moscow has also made similar unsuccessful approaches to Cape Verde, whose neutralist policy has been followed by Guinea-Bissau since president [words indistinct] in November last year. [Text] [NC222032 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/3



## LIBERIA

### COMMITTEE TO REVIEW NATIONAL ECONOMY SET UP

AB240910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A 10-member high-level committee to review the national economy and advise the People's Redemption Council on an appropriate course of action has been established by the head of state and chairman of the council, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The committee is chaired by the minister of planning and economic affairs, Dr Brian Sar. Other members are Maj George K. Dunye, minister of finance; Maj (Dumaison), chairman of the National Investment Center; Mrs Veronica Beagle, deputy minister for economic affairs, Ministry of State; Mr David Vincome, president of the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment; Mr Rudolph Thompson, Calibank; Mr Charles D. Sherman, president of the West African Agricultural Corporation; Mr Lamine Kawa, administrative manager, LAMCO [Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company]; Mr William T. Dix, deputy governor of the National Bank; and Mrs Henrietta Cony, assistant minister of finance for revenue.

The committee will examine the significant rise in the prices of certain commodities, the loss of our competitive position at the transshipment point by the free port of Monrovia and the strain imposed on all Liberians and those residing in our borders by the current tax structure. Among other issues, the committee will consider the reconstruction tax and the abolition of the house tax.

According to an executive mansion release, during its deliberations the committee will also take into due consideration existing financial arrangements between the government of Liberia and the International Monetary Fund. According to the mandate from the head of state, the committee should also review the new 4-year economic development plan with the view of ascertaining its relevance to the overall situation in the nation. The head of state stressed the urgency of the assignment, indicating that this exercise is designed to bring economic relief to the Liberian people and those residing in our borders.

CSO: 4700/12

## BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTER'S WARNING--The defense minister has warned that stern measures will be taken against any member of the armed forces or the Defense Ministry who proves ineffective on duty. The minister observed that some staff members of the armed forces were in the habit of leaving their offices during normal working hours and said this has contributed to the delay of important documents. Minister Karpeh said this must stop otherwise those responsible will be relieved of their posts. Minister Karpeh was speaking at the staff meeting of the Ministry of Defense today where he announced his departure for a six-country tour. [Text] [AB242020 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 24 Sep 81]

MINISTERIAL ASSISTANT DETAINED INDEFINITELY--Monrovia, 26 Sep (AFP)--A special assistant to Liberia's minister of state for presidential affairs has been detained here for allegedly circulating misleading information about government officials, the ruling military council disclosed Friday in a press release. It said the council's secretary-general, Colonel Abraham D. Kollie, had the previous day ordered the detention until further orders of Joseph S. Morris. That decision followed lengthy investigation into complaints that Mr Morris had deliberately defamed the character of certain senior government officials, the statement said. His behaviour had the effect of undermining the stability of the government, the statement added. Mr Morris had admitted the charge during examination by a cross-section of council members, and had said he would accept responsibility for his action, according to the press statement. The press release gave no details of the reported defamatory information. It has been rumoured here recently that a cabinet minister was linked with a bribery incident at Monrovia's free port. [Text] [AB260800 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/12

## MALI, UPPER VOLTA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ZERBO VISIT

AB241814 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Joint communique issued on 24 September in Bamako following Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo's visit to Mali from 23 to 24 September, read by Upper Voltan Foreign Affairs Minister Tientaraboum--recorded]

[Text] His Excellency Col Saye Zerbo, president of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and Upper Voltan head of state, made a working visit to the Republic of Mali on 23 and 24 September 1981 at the head of a high-powered delegation of members of the CMRPN and government. The CMRPN president and his delegation received a warm and friendly welcome from President Moussa Traore who, on this occasion, was flanked by party dignitaries, government officials and assemblymen.

During his visit, Presidents Saye Zerbo and Moussa Traore held private talks in a warm and cordial atmosphere. During their talks, both heads of state held a fruitful exchange of views on matters of common interest and thoroughly examined the current situation in Africa and the world. They expressed satisfaction over the frequent exchange of delegations between the two countries and over the atmosphere of mutual understanding and concord prevailing in their relations.

On bilateral relations, both heads of state reiterated their commitment to maintaining relations of friendship, brotherhood and fruitful cooperation in an atmosphere of reciprocal trust and mutual understanding. In this regard, both leaders pledged their willingness to resolve the border dispute between their respective countries through brotherly and peaceful negotiations. They mandated their interior ministers to carry on investigations and make a report to them on 30 November 1981 at the latest.

They underlined the urgent need to establish their cooperation and extend it to include every field. They henceforth agreed to set up a joint commission--the ideal framework for the expansion of bilateral cooperation. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction over the good cooperation within regional and subregional organizations such as the West African Economic Community, the ECOWAS, the interstate committee to fight the drought in the Sahel, and the Iptako Gourma [unspecified project]. They committed themselves to work toward the expansion and consolidation of the cooperation.

They exchanged views on the situation in Africa and expressed their deep concern over the proliferation of hotbeds of tension which are dangerously posing threats to world peace and security.

With regard to the issue of Western Sahara, both heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the OAU committee aimed at holding under the auspices of OAU and United Nations a free, regular and general referendum on self-determination.

With regard to the situation in Southern Africa, both heads of state strongly condemned the criminal aggression perpetrated by the South African racist regime and demanded the immediate unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops.

The two heads of state, who also examined the Namibian issue, reiterated their firm adherence to relevant UN Resolution 435 and its strict and immediate implementation. They reaffirmed their support for SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to recover the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The two leaders also vigorously denounced the inhuman policy of apartheid which is based on racial discrimination, the exploitation and oppression of the Southern African people.

After examining the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state pledged their full support for the Arab people in their struggle to recover all occupied territories. They reiterated their resolutely firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO in order to recover all their legitimate and inalienable rights.

The two heads of state, who reaffirmed their full adherence to the principles and objectives of nonalignment, expressed deep concern over the renewed tension in international relations, the arms race and its dangerous implications for world peace and security.

With regard to the world economic situation, the two leaders noted their identical views on the need for a new fairer and more equitable world economic order that will fully satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Third World.

On behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, President Saye Zerbo thanked President Moussa Traore, the Malian people, their party and government, for the warm, brotherly welcome and reception reserved for them throughout their stay in the Republic of Mali.

His Excellency President Saye Zerbo invited President Moussa Traore to make a friendly visit to the sister Republic of Upper Volta. The invitation was gladly accepted and the date will be fixed at a later date.

The Upper Voltan head of state's visit was crowned by a meeting extended to include, on the Upper Voltan side: Lt Col Andre Zoungrana, member of the CMRPN directorate; Cdr Richard Zongo Zana, member of the CMRPN directorate; Col Felix Tientaraboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Lt Col Badembie Neziem,

minister of the interior and security; Mrs Solange Sombiano, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic; and Mr Souleyman Diallo, secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior and Security; and on the Malian side: Mr Sory Coulibaly, political secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM] Central Executive Bureau; Mr Amadou Thiam, administrative secretary of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau; Mr Boubacar Diallo, labor and health minister deputising for the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Lt Col Sory Ibrahim Sylla, interior minister; Mr Toure Boubacar, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Mr Tidiane (Diakite), diplomatic adviser in the presidency.

Issued in Bamako on 24 September 1981. Signed on behalf of Upper Volta by His Excellency Col Saye Zerbo, and on behalf of Mali by His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore.

CSO: 4719/23

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## BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--Mozambique and Hungary have signed a protocol in Budapest covering all existing fields of economy, technical, scientific and commercial cooperation. The agreement was signed during the first session of the Joint Mozambique-Hungary Intergovernmental Commission which was held from 13-18 September. The delegations to the talks were led by Mozambican Deputy Minister of National Defense Lt Gen Armando Guebuza and Hungarian Deputy Minister of Trade Jozsef Marjai. The two parties agreed to increase bilateral trade. A Mozambican trade delegation will soon visit the People's Republic of Hungary to examine import and export possibilities in order to increase the exchange of trade.  
[Text] [EA250212 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 24 Sep 81]

CSO: 4728/1



## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

ANGOLAN REFUGEES EXCEED 1,100--Windhoek, 22 Sep (AFP)--More than 1,100 Angolans have taken refuge in Namibia since the South African invasion of Southern Angola in late August, the president of the Namibian Red Cross Society, Mrs Ruth Kiwi, said today. Mrs Kiwi said the refugees, which had arrived in greater numbers than at any time since the Angolan civil war in 1976, were desperately short of food. Namibia was currently suffering a bad drought and the people of Ovamboland, where the refugees arrived when they crossed the border, were barely able to feed themselves, she said. Among the latest refugees are many women with babies. We therefore badly need milk, Mrs Kiwi said. Several refugees were reported to be suffering from malaria and dysentery. [Text] [AB221226 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 22 Sep 81]

SWAPO INVOLVEMENT URGED--The leader of the national party in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, says a constitution for South-West Africa should be decided on by the people of the territory, including SWAPO, and not by the international community. He said that if the current efforts of the Western contact group failed to break the deadlock South-West African/Namibian political parties should seek a solution. A solution hammered out in such talks, including SWAPO, would then be presented for international acceptance. Mr Pretorius said that when South-West Africa/Namibia became a league of nations mandate territory it was said that there should be no annexation and the inhabitants should decide their own future, but now the Western five nations and the United Nations wanted to prescribe a constitution for inhabitants. It was no longer the wishes of the people of the territory that counted but the wishes of the outside world. [Text] [LD231334 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/11



## NIGER

### BRIEFS

CANADIAN-NIGER COOPERATION--Niamey, 19 Sep (AFP)--Niger and Canada on Friday signed three protocol agreements for the realization of some cooperation projects, it was learned from official sources in Niamey on Saturday. The first and most important is for the realization of an agricultural project in the department of Diffa--south eastern sector of the country. Under this agreement Canada will contribute 1.272 billion CFA francs. Niger will also contribute 220.5 million CFA francs. Under the remaining two agreements, Canada will provide 414 million CFA francs under a pilot credit scheme for the purchase of equipment and consumer goods in Niger and the establishment of a parallel fund for the financing of development projects agreed upon by both countries. The two countries were represented at the signing ceremony by the Niger planning minister, Brah Mamane; and by the Canadian ambassador to Niger, Ernest Hebert. [Paris AFP in French 1514 GMT 19 Sep 81]

POPULATION STATISTICS--Niamey, 22 Sep (AFP)--According to statistics published recently by the Nigerois Planning Ministry, the population of the Republic of Niger is estimated in 1981 at 5,687,000 individuals, with 13.3 percent (758,000) living in urban areas and 86.7 percent (4,929,000) in rural areas. These estimates are derived from a projection established by the Statistics and National Accounts Bureau by applying to the figures of the last general census of 1977 the average annual growth rate of the population between 1960 and 1977. This annual growth rate of 2.77 percent, according to this study is characterized by a sharp difference between urban (8.2 percent) and rural populations (1.8 percent). According to these statistics, Niamey in 1981 has nearly 343,600 inhabitants; Zinder (in the southern-central part of the country), 74,600 inhabitants; Maradi, 58,600; Tahoua, 38,800; and Agadez, the prefecture of the Saharan department of Niger, 27,000 inhabitants. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/24

CIVIL SERVICE UNION HEAD DENOUNCES NLC LEADERSHIP

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 28 Aug 81 p 16

[Article by Roy Graham]

[Text]

THE National President of the Nigeria Civil Service Union, (NCSU) Mr David Ojeli has stressed the need for more than one central labour organisation for the country in view of the recent reckless activities and utterances of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) leadership.

Mr Ojeli urged, in opposition to the proposed trade union Bill which seeks to remove the provision compelling industrial unions to belong to the NLC, to review their position in view of the irresponsibility of the present NLC leadership.

In a statement in Enugu on Wednesday, the Nigeria Civil Service Union president condemned the recent statement in which the NLC President, Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu predicted that the federal government's Green Revolution Programme would fail woefully.

Mr Ojeli described the statement credited to Alhaji Sunmonu as "irresponsible, mischievous, unpatriotic and unfortunate," adding that for the leader of a central labour organisation to make such a statement confirmed that

"he is ill-equipped and indeed unfit to lead the congress".

He warned that by making such a statement the NLC president was doing a great disservice to the nation and the workers he pretends to lead as well as damaging the "already poor image of the congress".

The NCSU president wondered how Alhaji Sunmonu could make such a treasonable statement when he was not in a position to make the Green Revolution fail or succeed since he was not an agricultural worker and could not influence the Agricultural and Allied Workers Union.

He urged Alhaji Sunmonu to realise that the effectiveness of a union was not determined by negative threats and prejudicial or sentimental pronouncements.

"Sunmonu should leave politics to the politicians and tackle the numerous social and economic problems facing Nigerian workers, otherwise he should quit the labour movement and go into politics", Mr Ojeli concluded.

'RICE-GATE' SCANDAL SAID ENRAGING NPN LEADERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Aug 81 p 16

[Text]

**R**ICE-GATE, the latest in a series of scandals committed by a top NPN leader from the Enugu Senatorial Zone has provoked the wrath of the party's national leadership in Lagos. It has also produced a boomerang.

According to our Political Investigation Bureau report, the party's national top brass had subjected the affected leader to several hours' grilling in Lagos and found him guilty of gross misconduct over the distribution of 30,000 bags of rice meant for NPN supporters in Anambra State.

Our bureau investigators understand that the rice, valued at well over than that for which it was originally intended.

**Satisfactory explanation**

When the NPN leader could not offer satisfactory explanation of the diversion of the rice he was ordered to effect an immediate refund of the cost to the party.

An enraged party leader told our investigator that the NPN had been turning deaf ears to reports of

similar misconduct by the same officer.

"We can no longer stomach more. We've had enough from him and others like him.

"Their bunglings, their greed have cost us a great deal in Anambra and Imo States. They will soon be making a choice between the party and their selfish interests".

**Party patronages**

It will be recalled that several charges of greed and diversion of essential commodities meant for NPN supporters in the state were levelled against certain leaders of the NPN based both in Anambra State and in Lagos.

Thousands of NPN supporters daily abandoning the party for the NPP tell tales of diverted rice, stock-fish and even contracts.

Their disenchantment with the NPN springs from unkept election promises and embarrassing greed leading to the syphoning of essential commodities and party patronages into private pipe-lines by those who run the affairs of the party in the state.

CSO: 4700/1

# OIL MILLS SAID IMPORTING OILS, NOT USING GLUT OF PEANUTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

**THE Nigerian Groundnut Board is now finding it increasingly difficult to dispose of thousands of tonnes of groundnuts purchased from farmers during the last buying season.**

**This is as a result of the refusal of the oil mills in the country to buy**

**the groundnuts.**

None of the mills has purchased a single seed of groundnut from the board, this year, it was reliably learnt.

At an interview with the New Nigerian in Kano, the General Manager of the Groundnut Board, Malam Umaru Dan Fulani, expressed serious concern at the oil mills' action. He said the groundnuts now with the board stood a risk of being destroyed by rain or going bad if kept for too long.

The general manager refused to disclose the amount of the unsold groundnuts but said that it was substantial.

Malam Umaru said through the Federal Government rehabilitation programme which was aimed at increasing the groundnut production in the country, groundnut pyramids which disappeared from the country long ago have started re-appearing in Gusau, Maiduguri and Kano but lamented the poor response of oil mills to purchase the commodity.

Malam Umaru said his board had written to all the oil mills in the country informing them of the availability of groundnuts but regretted that there was no favourable response from the mills.

He said the only oil mill that applied for groundnuts also failed to honour its request.

The general manager said that it had been observed that oil mills import cheap and poor quality vegetable oils and sell it to public at exorbitant prices.

He said the board had written to the ministry concerned to stop the import licences of these oil mills and to only permit them to import after what was produced in the country has been utilised.

From all indication, Malam Umaru said, more groundnuts would be produced this season with the increase in the producer price of the commodity at 450 Naira per tonne compared to the former 420 Naira.

He said his board had also distributed 280,000 bags of improved variety of seeds as well as dressing chemicals and insecticides to farmers.

Unless something urgent is done to purchase the surplus groundnuts now with the board, he said, the board would be faced with "very serious problems" during the next buying season.

When contacted the Managing Director of the Kano State Oil and Allied Products Limited, Mr. M.J. Bahy, confirmed that his company had neither bought nor crushed groundnut seeds for the past two years.

This, he said, was because of the high price fixed by the groundnut board. He said a tonne of groundnut cost about 500 Naira adding that only about half a tonne of groundnut oil and meal could be obtained from a tonne of groundnut which attracts a price of 300 Naira and 125 Naira, respectively.

Mr. Bahy said his company had found it more profitable to crush other seeds like soyabeans and cotton seed, since there was poor response from the public to buy groundnut oil from the factory because of the high production price.

## BRIEFS

ABUJA'S EFFECT ON NIGER--An intensive survey has begun in Minna, capital of Niger State, in order to find out the effect of the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, on the state since the project took off. The survey which is being jointly undertaken by officials of private consultancy, Idris Consultancy Service, and the Niger State Ministry of Economic Development will last for one month. It will be conducted on household basis. A statement issued by the ministry which awarded the contract for the survey on behalf of the state government said the survey would cover headquarters of all local government areas in the state. The terms of reference given to the consultancy firm include the impact of the federal capital project on the state's economy, population and employment as well as industrial and commercial activities. The survey is expected to cover areas such as adequate housing provision, increase of car traffic in urban areas, waste disposal, educational and health facilities and social consequences of urbanisation. Speaking to the NEW NIGERIAN in Minna at the weekend the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Development Malam Abubakar Jimba said the survey when completed would assist the ministry in preparing the state's economic priority as from next year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 81 p 17]

BENIN FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY--Bendel State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr Obama Asemota, announced last week that the state government was studying a report on self-sufficiency in food production. According to the commissioner, the report contained recommendations of an ad hoc committee set up by the government on how to attain self-sufficiency by 1985. Dr Asemota, who was addressing the closing session of a two-week seminar on food in Benin, said that the state government was prepared to pursue vigorously all the acceptable programmes for increased food production highlighted in the committee's report. The commissioner said that although the state's production of energy-giving food estimate for 1980 was sufficient for the state, there was shortfall of 27,200 tonnes of animal protein. He remarked: "The responsibility for ensuring that there was adequate nutritional food for everyone to eat should be the concern of every citizen." Dr Asemota stressed the need for cooperative societies to pool their resources, adding that serious thought should be given to storage and preservation of perishable food. The seminar was organised by the Bendel State Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]



**NPN, OTHER PARTIES COOPERATE**--The National Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN], Chief Adisa Akinloye, has said that all other political parties, except the Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN], have indicated their intention to enter into working agreements with his party. Speaking on a weekly Nigerian Television programme in Calabar, Chief Akinloye stated that the Mahmud Waziri's faction of GNPP, the Aminu Kano's faction of PRP and even the NPP had all agreed to work with the NPN 'in the overall interest of the country.' He added that the UPN would not come because of 'the confrontational attitude of its leadership. Chief Akinloye said that from the utterances of the National leader of the NPP, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, he was optimistic that the party would come back. The national chairman said that the reported alignment of the UPN NPP, PRP and GNPP to fight NPN in the 1983 elections was a ruse.' He said that it was like bringing together 'incompatibles.' Chief Akinloye expressed optimism that President Shugu Shagari's bills would not 'suffer' when the National Assembly reconvened. He urged legislators at the National Assembly to continue to vote according to their conscience and not to be enticed by money from any political party. On the intra-party wranglings in Cross River State, Chief Akinloye said that all the parties to the dispute had agreed to settle things amicably. He pointed out that the amendment of the party's constitution in June last year, to discipline any erring national member at the national level, was not aimed at favouring some members but at ensuring that justice was done at the right quarters. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

**MONEY FOR FISHERIES PLAN**--A total of 87.3 million Naira is to be spent by the Federal Government on its fisheries programme during the current development plan period. The money, Mr B. F. Dada, Director of the Federal Department of Fisheries, said in Owerri, would be used for the establishment of basic fisheries infrastructural facilities at project sites throughout the country. According to him, the distribution of large quantities of modern fishing inputs, the introduction of mechanised fishing craft, establishment of fish 'Fry/Fingerlings' production centres as well as model fish farms and training of fisheries personnel would also be embarked upon. In his own address, Imo State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr O. B. Aguocha, announced the state government's plan to spend 3.85 million Naira on its fisheries programme during this plan period. Projects under the programme, he said, would include the establishment of a demonstration fish farm in each of the six agricultural zones at Aba, Afikpo, Orlu, Umuahia and Owerri. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 5]

**GRAIN LOSSES**--More than two million tonnes of grain out of about 10 million produced in the country annually are lost through lack of storage facilities, the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr Sylvester Ugoh, has said. Speaking at the launching of a project titled: "The technology of crop storage," in Ibadan on Monday, the minister said that the losses were caused mainly by attacks on the grains by insects, micro-organisms, rodents and birds. He said that efforts to increase food production in the country should be complemented with the provision of effective storage facilities and techniques. Dr Ugoh said "although the technology of crop storage under inert atmosphere is a recent development, it has tremendous potentials both for large-scale farmers and the food industry." He said that apart from the fact that the method did not

involve the use of chemicals with the attendant risks and side effects, it produced "grains of 100 per cent quality for periods ranging from six to 18 months." He assured the Nigerian stored products research institutes of the government's cooperation at all times. The project, which is a joint venture between the Nigerian and Italian governments, costs 300,000 Naira. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 13]

KADUNA RICE--Subsidized rice distributed by Kaduna State Government will be sold to individuals at 37 Naira per bag. Any officer in the civil service found selling the rice above such price would be dealt with, said Alhaji Balarabe Ibrahim, Kaduna State Distribution Agency Chairman. Alhaji Balarabe, who was speaking to a Kakaki official in his office, also said it was government policy that each person in the state had a bag of rice. A total of 3,000 tons is already available for distribution throughout the state through four zones: Integrated Rural Development Authority (IRDA), the Co-operative Federation, local government councils and educational institutions in the state. The balance of 7,000 tons allocated by the Federal Government is expected mid-September, the chairman added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 23]

MECHANIZED FARMING URGED--Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau State has declared that peasant farmers cannot produce enough food for the country for the next ten years unless they went mechanized. In this regard, Governor Lar said, it was the duty of all to encourage the farmers in all aspects of agriculture to enable us overcome our food shortage problem. Exchanging views with an official of the Agro-Industrial Development Scheme (A.I.D.S) being executed by the World Bank, Mr Mike Wood, when he paid him a courtesy call in Jos, Governor Lar said that if encouraged and agricultural strategies properly implemented, the importation of food could be a thing of the past. Governor Lar said it was in recognition of this that his administration aimed at developing the rural areas and commended the World Bank for embarking on such projects and assured his government's assistance at all times. Speaking earlier, Mr Wood said by 1982 nearly 4 million rural families would be reached in four states and that the agricultural programmes would be financed by the federal and state governments. He said that their primary concern is to help and finance small farmers and local industries from processing plants to manufacturing industries and that they intend to set up a zonal office in Jos. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Aug 81 p 11]

HARASSMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS--Another police investigation is going on in Kano in connection with alleged harassment and victimisation of civil servants as a result of the July 10 rampage. A police source hinted the NEW NIGERIAN that report had been lodged stating that some civil servants were being victimised and even suspended for alleged participation in the rampage even though the Fernandez Commission of Inquiry was not aware of such participation. The police source noted that the investigation would continue until it had been sufficiently established that such acts of victimisation were going on. The NEW NIGERIAN investigation had revealed that about 20 staff of the Kano Municipal Health Department have been served with suspension letters signed by the Staff Officer, Auwalu Isa Alfindiki alleging that evidence from the department



had shown that they participated in the July 10 rampage and were therefore suspended. Some of those affected are Cigari Driver Mamudu, Galadiman Bahaya, Dogo Masinja, Baba Wuro, Yarba Anguwar Gini, Ali Garba Maudawari, Ta Shagagi, Shehu Sudawa and Dan Azumi. [By Abdulhamid Babatunde] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Sep 81 p 32]

CSO: 4700/2

## BRIEFS

'PLOTTERS' TRIAL OPENS--"The trial of the April 1980 plotters accused of having attempted to overthrow the legally established Government of Rwanda opened this morning in Kigali." Thirty plotters are involved. "They are charged with having plotted against the internal security of the state as authors, coauthors and accomplices." The main accused, former Major (Gijimbe), is also charged with establishing or maintaining relations with agents of a foreign government or organization with a view to stirring up armed conflict and violence in our country, divulging state secrets and embezzling the sum of 75,664,910 Rwandan francs. (Amu Zomanda) is also charged with having organized a gang of criminals to assassinate the president of the republic. We will keep you regularly informed about the proceedings of the trial. [Summary from poor reception]  
[AB181302 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/1

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

IDA LOAN--The International Development Association, IDA, has granted Senegal a loan of 6 billion CFA francs. The funds will be used to carry out research in the sphere of agriculture aimed at diversifying agricultural production. [Excerpt]  
[Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/24

NEED FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR WORKERS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili No 503, 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] Among the matters which he mentioned when he opened the general meeting of the workers of the posts and telecommunications organization in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the minister of labor and social welfare, Alfred Tandau, stressed the importance of education for workers in the whole question of worker participation in making various decisions. Although this is not the first time the question of workers' education has been stressed, we believe that the advice of Minister Tandau will help to remind all those concerned with regard to the need to develop workers educationally.

Some people think that if an individual has obtained work, he no longer needs educational development. The result of thoughts like these is that workers remain workers for many years without progress.

The fact is that education for workers is an important matter. As Minister Tandau said, education helps to eliminate ignorance, increase work skill, expand the individual's development, liberate workers, improve social welfare and strengthen the spirit of leadership.

Among the things which the worker requires to work successfully is to know how to work and manage the tools with which he works. All these things can be attained if the worker is developed educationally. Education helps workers to increase their knowledge and thus be able to make wise decisions for their own benefit and that of the enterprise instead only of being used like tools.

We join with Minister Tandau in saying that worker education is necessary for every enterprise and every worksite. Organizations, companies and offices must set aside special provisions in their budgets for worker education. There also must be special offices concerned with worker education in all work sectors.

Worker education is not limited to illiterate workers or workers with only a little education. Worker education must be developed for all workers to increase their level of productivity.

Worker education can be provided in various ways. Workers can be sent to special long and short-term training, they can be given seminars and can exchange thoughts during sessions. However, the workers themselves must develop a spirit of educational self-development. They must resolve to advance further because education has no end.

CSO: 4749/1

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Electricity Corporation of Zaire and the Italian State Corporation in charge of the exploitation of electricity yesterday signed a technical cooperation agreement under which Italy will send technical advisers to help in the production, transportation and supply of electricity to Zaire for a period of 3 years. [AB191032 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/1

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